

\$100,000,000 RELIEF BUDGET PASSES HOUSE

Food Bill, Approved by 243 to 73 Vote, Now Goes to Senate.

CANNON SWINGS TIDE Entire Day Consumed in Close Approach to Strictly Partisan Debate.

The House last night passed the Administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for the relief of the starving peoples of Europe. The vote was 243 for and seventy-three against. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The vote on the bill was not taken until after 7:30 o'clock. Virtually the entire day was consumed in the close approach to a strictly partisan debate since party lines were eliminated in the consideration of war measures.

The advantage was seen to be with the Democrats from the beginning. Cannon, former Republican Speaker, declared for the bill. Forty minutes of the time allotted to the advocates of the bill was given to Mr. Cannon, and through this the Republican side of the bill was given a measure. Republican Leader Mann also was known to be in favor of the bill. He advocated its passage during debate on amendments.

Thirty-one Speeches Made During Consideration of the Bill

Thirty-one speeches were made during the consideration of the special bill brought to the floor by the Committee for immediate consideration of the bill and on the bill itself. Sixteen favored and fifteen opposed the bill. Nine Republicans and seven Democrats spoke for the bill, and only two Democrats against it.

During the debate Representative Sherley, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and author of the bill, read a second cablegram received from the President, urging the appropriation. The President said the proposed relief was urgently needed as the best means of stopping the westward spread of Bolshevism. The text of the cablegram follows:

"I cannot too earnestly or solemnly urge upon the Congress the appropriation for which Mr. Hoover has asked for the administration of food relief. Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation. Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference are agreed that action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance. The money will not be spent for food for Germany itself, because Germany can buy its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people in the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and to our associates in the Balkans.

Asks Quick Action.

"I beg that you will present this matter with all possible urgency and force to the Congress. I do not see how we can do definite powers with whom to conclude the treaty by means of stemming the tide of anarchy is employed."

A similar message from Henry Wood, Republican member of the American peace delegation, to Senator Lodge, also was read by Mr. Sherley. The necessity of stopping the spread of Bolshevism through the means provided in the proposed legislation was the keynote of the Democrats' argument for the passage of the bill.

The Republicans declared a lack of information as to the plans for extending the \$100,000,000 to the allies had not definitely agreed upon any plan for proportionate co-operation. It was also urged by the opposition that relief of the famine and distress in Europe should be left to the Red Cross.

An amendment placing the expenditure of the fund in the control of the Red Cross was offered by Representative Wood, Republican of Indiana, and had the support of Republican Leader Mann. It was defeated by a decided majority.

The life of millions of persons will depend upon this relief. It was declared by the Democrats, who stated that even with this legislation more millions must die from starvation in the interior of Russia and Poland. In the face of this condition, the Republicans were charged with playing politics and attempting to discredit the President and the peace table. This was vigorously denied by the Republican speakers.

INTERNED MILLIONAIRE WINS FREEDOM FIGHT Court Declares Chas. F. Banning To Be an American Citizen.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 13.—Charles F. Banning, Pittsburgh millionaire, recently interned as an alien enemy, won his fight for freedom here today in United States Judge Newman's court.

The court's decision was that Banning now is an American citizen, and therefore is entitled to his discharge.

Government attorneys announced an appeal will be made to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals or the United States Supreme Court. Banning stated he would immediately give a \$10,000 bond pending this appeal and return to Pittsburgh.

Polish Units in France To Be Sent to Poland

Paris, Jan. 13.—The inter-allied council has decided to send to Poland at once the two Polish divisions in France to be followed later by a third division and then by an inter-allied division, the Petit Parisien declared today. This newspaper stated also that officers were to be recruited immediately for three new Polish divisions. (These troops, it is assumed, will be used to preserve Poland from encroachments.)

Kaiser, Take Money, Says Myers

Senator Declares William Hohenzollern Should Be Executed as Common Criminal Without Trial.

CRITICIZE U. S. ENVOYS Add Prefix "von" to Gen. Bliss; Recall White's German Relative.

Paris, Jan. 13 (By Wireless via London).—The first full session of the peace conference will be held next Saturday at 2:30 in the afternoon, at the French Foreign Office.

This was agreed upon at the second meeting today of the Supreme War Council, Japan was represented for the first time, the other powers whose delegates were present being the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy.

It was officially announced after the conference that an agreement was reached as to the terms on which the armistice will be renewed on January 17. These terms included naval and financial clauses, conditions of supply and provisions for the resumption of commerce between France and Belgium and the Germans.

The conference also continued the discussion of the procedure of the peace conference.

The next meeting of the Supreme War Council will take place Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

What They Did.

These were the issues discussed at yesterday's and today's conferences at the Quai d'Orsay:

1.—The conference examined the new conditions to be imposed upon Germany and which will be inserted in the armistice agreement as pre-conditions for a renewal.

2.—They settled the matter of reinforcing the Poles.

3.—They canvassed the list of German merchantmen which the allies can and should use to the best advantage.

4.—They discussed the occupation of German ports as a guarantee for the carrying out of the armistice clauses and as punishment for previous delays.

5.—They took up the question of the German gold reserve.

6.—They discussed at length the problem of revictualing.

Must Extend Armistice.

So pressing are the questions, such as the Russian problem, which must be settled before the actual Peace Conference gets to work that the armistice which expires January 17, will have to be extended.

President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau and Lord George Curzon were working hard to get the preliminaries settled so that the council can get down to the actual peace conference, but civil war in Russia and Germany is still stalling world peace. It is certain that no peace can be signed now before the armistice expires, and a renewal will probably be decided on immediately.

These matters constituted the sole topic of discussion at the inter-allied council session today, together with a discussion as to representation in the league of nations.

It is known to be the American plan that all matters should be discussed until an unanimous decision can be reached, and the subjects can so finally be disposed of.

If a vote plan with majority rule is adopted, America may be out.

D. C. BOY CITED FOR BRAVERY

Marshall Petain Lauds Frank Hardie for "Courage Above All Praise."

Frank Hardie, popular Washington boy and a former student of "Tech" High School, has been cited for bravery in action. His citation is signed by Marshal Petain, commander-in-chief of the first French army.

First news of Hardie's bravery was received yesterday by L. S. Hart, 1833 Calvert street northwest, one of his comrades at the Washington Gas Light Company, where Frank worked before he left for the front late in 1917.

Hardie's citation came after his successful actions in a "volunteer" engagement. The citation follows:

"He has been proven to possess a courage above all praise. In the first hours of the attack, the 16th and 17th of July 1918, he went to the most advanced position to render service to the wounded, while only a few yards from the enemy, under a terrific bombardment. During three days and three nights, with the ways and roads continually under the enemy's fire, he gave a wonderful example of devotion which provoked the admiration of all."

Hardie left Washington with the local ambulance corps which was organized under the supervision of Dr. Devereaux. He has been in France more than a year. His address in Washington was 1921 North Capitol street.

As a member of the Mohawk Football Club Hardie made a reputation for himself here in athletics. His brother, John F. Hardie, is also in France.

In a letter to Mr. Hart, in which he tells about the citation, he proudly calls attention to the fact that he has now made a first-class mechanicship.

DEMANDS YANKS IN RUSSIA QUIT

Senator Johnson Calls for Immediate Definition of America's Policy.

A resolution calling upon the Senate to express itself in favor of the immediate return of the American soldiers in Russia was introduced yesterday by Senator Johnson, of California. He gave notice that later in the week he will call up the resolution and speak on it.

He does not intend to have this resolution meet the same fate as his other resolution introduced nearly a month ago, in which the State Department was asked to define the policy of the United States with respect to Russia and the reasons for keeping American troops in that country. He complained that this resolution had been "bottled up" in the Foreign Relations Committee.

So in order to obtain action upon the resolution introduced yesterday Senator Johnson asked to have it lie upon the table and not go to any committee. When he calls it up he intends to demand a vote upon it, and it is understood that he has already received the pledges of a number of Senators to support it.

He read a number of paragraphs from an article written by Lord Northcliffe. Senator Johnson said the refusal of the administration to answer the questions asked in his earlier resolution plainly indicated that the government has no policy in Russia.

"We are neither intervening in force, to be of consequence, nor are we getting out of Russia," he said. "We are simply inviting disaster and interfering here and there without knowing what we are in matters, too, in which we have no concern."

FRENCH PRESS BEGINS ATTACK ON PRESIDENT

Express Doubt of Full American Support in League Plan.

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TRAINMEN O. K. U. S. OWNERSHIP

Vote Will Be Practically Unanimous, Says President J. F. Anderson.

Railroad workers of the country are polling a practically unanimous vote for government ownership and operation of the lines on which they work.

A referendum of the workers in international unions, affiliated with the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, is now being taken on this question. Final results will not be known until about the middle of February.

"The sentiment of the railway workers is overwhelmingly in favor of government ownership and operation," said J. F. Anderson, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, 25,000 of whose members work in railroad shops. There are 90,000 union men in the railway employees' department of the federation.

"Possibly the machinists will poll a more nearly unanimous vote for government ownership than the other affiliated internationalists, because public ownership of public utilities is a part of our platform. But all the unions will show a strong majority for it."

A large program of aerial craft development by the British government is announced today by the London newspapers, and airship builders are quoted as declaring that regular airship mail service to America during the summer of next year is certain.

The contemplated initial flight across the Atlantic probably will be accomplished in May, according to Gen. Branker, who is resigning from the air ministry in order to devote himself to commercial aviation.

"This flight," he added, "is perfectly possible, even at the present moment. The enterprise could be carried out by one of three or four types of aeroplanes which are in every-day use. These machines were available last autumn, but it has not been practicable to devote the necessary time and attention to their development."

Original Food Chewer Dead.

Copenhagen, Jan. 13.—Horse, Fletcher, the famous diet expert, died here today at the age of 76.

READY TO FLY ACROSS OCEAN WITHOUT HITCH

Big Program of Aerial Development Announced By British.

London, Jan. 13 (Via British Wireless Service).—The Atlantic could have been crossed by aeroplane three months ago," said Sir H. Branker, master general of personnel in the air ministry, in the course of an interview in the Daily Express today.

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OUR CITY

(Something is wrong in Washington. This is the fifth of a series of editorials dealing with unhappy conditions in Washington. In the series the editor will tell the facts as he sees them, without fear or favor. The hope that they will suggest a remedy is the sole object of their publication.)

We reprint below extracts from a letter received from one of our readers following the publication of "Our City" editorials:

Editor The Washington Herald.

I have followed with considerable interest the articles written under the title "Our City" during the past few days. I feel that it may be of interest to you to know how the situation looks to one of those who came here for war work, and has been able to make comparisons between this city and others both during and previous to the war. I am not writing in a critical or antagonistic mood, my object being only to let you see the situation through my eyes, which I believe is the same viewpoint of the great majority of temporary residents here taken.

"Something is wrong in Washington," is well said. My belief is that it is the hearts of the people of Washington.

Much has been said, written and threatened against war profiteering in Washington. I personally know of a young woman who had to pay \$5.00 per week for a cot in a room with three other occupants. I expressed my disgust over this situation to another lady who informed me that in the same house where she was rooming, there were four girls in one room, paying \$25.00 per month. Both of these cases were in ordinary "passe grande" homes, and in ordinary times the rooms would bring from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month in New York, Pittsburgh or Cleveland. I cannot say as to Washington in peace times. Every Washingtonian to whom I have mentioned such cases has replied: "Well, you must not judge Washington by what a few unprincipled people do, there are good and bad in every community." To this I readily agree, but the point I make is that if the City of Washington had as much civic pride as could be mustered in any village of 200, the good people of Washington would have rid their city of that brand of pirate and made it unnecessary for the rest of the country to now look with a feeling of scathing contempt upon everything and everybody connected with the city. We should not seek the mote in the other man's eye until we have removed the beam from our own.

This expression from a temporary resident is most interesting and is the kind of comment which we expected when we launched the series.

Unconsciously perhaps, the writer touches the very heart of things when he says: "—but the point I make is that if the City of Washington had as much civic pride as could be mustered in any village of 200, the good people of Washington would have rid their city of that brand of pirate and made it unnecessary for the rest of the country to now look with a feeling of scathing contempt upon everything and everybody connected with the city."

That is just the point that we are trying to make, that we are not allowed to have the civic pride of a country village of 200 people, because we are not allowed to participate in our own affairs. Give us the same rights as that country village and watch.

That feeling of scathing contempt should be turned upon those who come from those villages. It is through their representatives that any such contemptible condition exists in Washington.

Warfare Continues in Many Lands as Peacemakers Meet

Battles No Less Fierce Than Between Germany and Allies Now Being Waged in Europe; Labor Unrest Brings Armed Conflict.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.)

Paris, Jan. 13.—The end of warfare seems further from sight than when the armistice was called.

Battles no less fierce than between Germany and allied forces are being waged in Europe.

War threatens to grow out of the application of "self-determination." Labor unrest brings armed conflict where before there was peace.

Forces of the Ebert provisional government and armed Spartacists are struggling for control of the country before the holding of elections for a constituent assembly. This warfare may rival the civil strife in Russia.

Reds Keep Up Fight.

Bolsheviks continue their efforts, by force of arms, to establish their government in Russia and to spread their system throughout the world. They are opposed by Russian forces, by the army of the new Ukrainian republic, the Polish army, the Czechs, and on three sides, Japanese, English and American forces sent into Russia to protect allied supply bases established before Russia's collapse, and helping to hold them in check.

Poland still struggles with Germany in an effort to extend the boundaries of the Polish state.

Rumanian forces in Transylvania have been setting up a Rumanian government, in opposition to Hungary, and the quiet of the moment may be broken at any instant.

Turks are showing unwillingness to carry out armistice terms, and the

Now at War.

Russia, Bolsheviks vs. Poland, Ukraine, all-Russian forces and French, British, American, Japanese and Czech-Slovak troops. German provisional forces, under Ebert, vs. Spartacists, under Liebknecht.

Threats of War.

Italy vs. Jugoslavia. Greece vs. Italy. Turkey vs. allies. Hungary vs. Rumania. Abyssinia vs. Revolutionists.

SOVIETS NABBED IN BUENOS AIRES

Organization Well Supplied with Money, Arms and Ammunition.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 13.—Police declared today they had discovered a soviet organization in Buenos Aires, and arrested its president, its minister of war, and minister of police for this city, and two other officials, all of whom were arrested.

The names of the heads of the Bolshevik movement, announced by the police today, are:

Pedro Wald, president of the "Republic of Argentina." Sergio Surles, minister of state. Marcar Ziezin, minister of war. Juan Selistuk, minister of police.

Had Plenty of Money.

Wald is 30 years old. All were plentifully supplied with money, and are said to have admitted to the police that they have large caches of arms and ammunition. The police are searching for these.

Bicycleists, the police asserted, have been arrested as bomb plotters. These men, it was said, carried hand pumps filled with dynamite.

Members of the soviet, it was said, came to South America from Russia in October and November. They were sent by Bolsheviks in Russia to the important South American capitals.

Tramway service here came to a halt when a group of suspected anarchists stopped a guarded car, kidnapping the motorman and conductor. Reports have been received that workers in Central Argentina and a portion of the Buenos Aires tramway workers voted to strike. Their demands have not been announced.

Port strikers here demanded a 30 per cent increase in pay. Lightermen wanted any overtime considered a full day's work. Other union workers, it was assumed, had been asked to join in a resumption of the strike.

Democracy Pick Alien Property Custodian as Gregory's Successor.

Prominent Democratic politicians yesterday stated that one of the strongest possibilities in the selection for a successor to Attorney General Gregory, whose resignation was announced yesterday, is A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, and one of the most prominent figures in the success of the first Presidential campaign of President Wilson.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that Wilson has made no move toward the selection of a successor. There is slight possibility that the successor will be named before the President's return from abroad. Senator W. G. Graham, assistant Attorney General, is strongly supported in many quarters as a logical man for the position. Reports sent from here that Senator J. Hamilton Lewis and Counselor Polk of the State Department, were in line for the position were abruptly denied by both Polk and Lewis. The former will leave the State Department within a short time to resume the practice of law. Senator Lewis said flatly that he is not a candidate for the place.

Friends of Palmer pointed out that President Wilson offered him the post of Secretary of War in 1917. Mr. Palmer is a Quaker, and his religious beliefs forced him to decline a position acceptance of which would be a tacit agreement that war is necessary. His refusal of the position led to the appointment of Secretary Garrison, who resigned because of his views on the nature of the administration's preparedness plans.

VOTERS TO ENLARGE RAIL PROBLEM, SAYS WOOLLEY

Dominant Issue of Next Presidential Campaign, He Declares.

ONLY FINAL SOLUTION I. C. C. Commissioner Favors McAdoo's Five-Year Extension Plan.

The right of Mr. and Mrs. Common People and all the little Common Peoples to have their interests considered as paramount in the solution of the railroad problem was presented yesterday to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert Woolley.

"Only the interests of the railroads on one hand and of the shippers on the other have been really presented here," he told the committee. "But the public is entitled to full opportunity to know all about this railroad situation, and to make up its mind what it wants to do, and to do it."

"I favor the former Director General's recommendation for a five-year extension. If this is accepted there is no doubt but that in the next presidential election, or at least in the one following, government ownership or some final solution of the railroad problem will be the dominant issue."

Up to the Public.

"If Federal control is a success the people will want Federal control or government ownership. They are entitled to know what they want, and I don't believe they're ready for government ownership now, and I don't mean to say government ownership is sure to follow Federal control, but the people should have the opportunity to decide."

"We've had private operation without restrictions in this country, and under it all the vicious improprieties of mismanagement, corruption of legislatures and the other notorious evils of our railway system of twenty-five years grew up. Then we tried Federal supervision, more or less stringent, but when the demand for the crisis came, private ownership even under supervision broke down, and to meet the needs of the emergency, it was necessary for the government to take over and unify the lines."

Commissioner Woolley quoted from decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and speeches and texts of rate-making authorities, showing that big cities had secured favors at the expense of the small cities, and to the injury of smaller competitors.

"It should be borne in mind," said Mr. Woolley, "that only the consumer is interested primarily in the railroad. The railroad is a means to the shipper's chief interest is in maintaining the proper relationship of his rates to those of his competitors, because he passes along the cost to the consumer, and that the carrier's interest in private ownership is in collecting all that the traffic will bear."

Has Proven Impractical.

"Under any scheme of rate-making that approaches the scientific cost of operation, which includes all fixed charges, except depreciation, is the prime fact to be ascertained, but under private ownership the finding of such cost, not to mention property subdividing and appropriating it to the services rendered, has proven to be practically impossible."

"With all of the carriers, including those now privately operated, under Federal control for a period

Flu Killed Hundreds on Transports

127 Yanks Die on One Trip of Leviathan and 92 on President Grant; Necessary to Bury 50 at Sea.

New York, Jan. 13.—Influenza took a toll of the lives of hundreds of American soldiers bound overseas aboard American transports during the month of October, according to a report issued at the port of embarkation today. The deaths on the Leviathan during the one trip she made across in that month totaled 127 and the President Grant reported ninety-two.

The deaths were so numerous on these two vessels that it was found necessary to bury about fifty of the soldiers at sea. The policy had been to embalm the bodies of those who died while crossing the Atlantic and return their remains to the United States, but the embalming fluid aboard the Leviathan and President Grant was exhausted and the sea burials were made necessary.

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Wife 'Declares' Lebuadsky Planned Attack on 13-year-old Daughter.

Westbury, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Jacques Lebuadsky, "The Emperor of Sahara," was slain Saturday night by his wife because his visit to "The Lodge" followed a threat made from New York over the telephone that he was coming to carry out a threat against their beautiful 13-year-old daughter, Jacqueline, according to disclosures regarding the shooting made today by Mrs. Lebuadsky to her attorney, Harry W. Moore.

Mrs. Lebuadsky also declared the "Emperor" had threatened to kill her at the Saturday meeting in her home. He would have carried out both threats, she said, but that she proved quicker on the draw than he.

With the possible intention of drawing the fire of the prosecution, Mrs. Lebuadsky forestalled revelation of the fact that she had never been legally married to Lebuadsky by frankly admitting it. Notwithstanding the lack of religious ceremony, however, she considered herself his wife, claiming Lebuadsky had introduced her far and wide on their travels as his wife.

Charge "False and Cruel."

"As true as there is a God in heaven," Mrs. Lebuadsky passionately declared, "Lebuadsky knew that I was his child, and the assertion now that he disclaimed being her father is as false as I am true."

Then, insistently at first, with increasing dramatic eloquence as she proceeded, she poured forth her story of how Lebuadsky disclosed to her an unnatural passion for her own child, how she was driven close to frenzy by the fear that he would carry out his threats against the girl, and how, when bolted down no longer appeared sufficient to protect Jacqueline, she had shot Lebuadsky to save her daughter's honor and her own life.

GROOM PALMER AS CABINET MEMBER

Democrats Pick Alien Property Custodian as Gregory's Successor.

"The national assembly," he said, "has never been endangered. The Spartacists never could have governed. The question was as to whether a coalition government could be formed. Only a minority of politicians favored the postponement of the assembly. The Spartacists and the Socialists would have to join hands with the Independents."

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"If the present government had failed, it would have been replaced by a government constructed along the lines of the first council of six members."

"No matter who holds the power in the national assembly, all factories will be controlled by the Soviets, though the trade unions will continue."

Herr Haase painted a gloomy picture of the future of Germany, to famine and class strife arising from it.

He said there was no danger of a counter-revolution by the reactionaries at present, though the government's recent calling up of officers and students "did not help eliminating this danger."

LULU IN FIGHTING IN HUN CAPITAL; REDS RETREAT

400 Killed and 1,000 Wounded in Battle in Jerusalem Street.

LIEBKNECHT PRISONER Socialist Leader, Reported Dead, Taken, with Associates in Stronghold.

Berlin, Jan. 13 (Via London and wireless, delayed).—There is much shooting. Government troops have taken police headquarters and other smaller places. The Spartacists are still holding the Tagelblatt and Wolff Bureau offices.

Government troops are patrolling the streets. Martial law has been practically established, though no government proclamation to that effect has been issued.

The Reds still hold two railway stations. Now that the Spartacist counter-revolution is practically ended, the Independent Socialists are looked on with suspicion by the majority Socialists.

Liebknecht Alive.

"Karl Liebknecht, Karl Radek and Police President Eichen have transferred their headquarters from the central police station to the Rostrow brewery, which is located on a little hill."

(This apparently disposes of the rumor circulated Saturday that Liebknecht was killed in street fighting Thursday. This report was received through Copenhagen and in a Berlin dispatch to the London Daily News. A Copenhagen dispatch today said government troops had captured the Rostrow brewery, taking Liebknecht, Radek and Eichen prisoners.)

Government forces compelled Spartacist defenders of the Vorwarts Building to surrender today after fifteen minutes' shell fire. The officer who commanded the artillery told me that thirty dead insurgents were found in the building. Among the 300 prisoners, he said, were some women. There were also some Russians. The rooms and yards were filled with ammunition. Chancellors Ebert, Philipp Scheidemann and Gustav Noske and a large body of troops are assembled in front of the Reichstag building today. The soldiers cheered and started away, accompanied by two batteries of artillery. Half an hour later shooting was heard in several parts of the city. At the hour of calling these encounters could not be ascertained.

Temporary Armistice.

An armistice was effected in the newspaper section the earlier part of the day to enable business men in that section to arrange for the removal of thousands of morbidly curious gathered there, but were dispersed by government troops.

In last night's fighting the Reichstag building was shelled by the Spartacists. A battle shortly before midnight, down one of the side streets, in which eleven persons were killed. During the conflict, a soldier who had been wounded by the Spartacists, an officer, who had been hit by a grenade from the war zone. Later the corner where they had sought shelter was swept by a fusillade of rifle fire and both were killed. Fifty Spartacists were killed in a single attack on a barrier during the night.

The Spartacists have obtained some anti-aircraft guns from one of the arsenals, but the results of their fighting. Women are reported to be bringing concealed food, ammunition and hand grenades to Spartacist defending barricades. Government officials would not comment on this report.

Red Cross Moves.

Red Cross headquarters has been removed from the American Embassy building.

(Reports last week said that twenty persons were killed in the American Embassy as the result of stray shots entering the building during fighting in adjacent streets.)

Herr Haase, in an interview, declared the elections for the national assembly will be held next Sunday. He said the assembly would surely be held, though the place of meeting had not yet been decided. He said there would be 400 delegates, and in it certain of the majority Socialists would have to join hands with the Independents.

"The national assembly," he said, "has never been endangered. The Spartacists never could have governed. The question was as to whether a coalition government could be formed. Only a minority of politicians favored the postponement of the assembly. The Spartacists and the Socialists would have to join hands with the Independents."

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"No matter who holds the power in the national assembly, all factories will be controlled by the Soviets, though the trade unions will continue."

Herr Haase painted a gloomy picture of the future of Germany, to famine and class strife arising from it.

He said there was no danger of a counter-revolution by the reactionaries at present, though the government's recent calling up of officers and students "did not help eliminating this danger."

TWO FLIERS PLUNGE 5,000 FEET TO DEATH

Two Others Hurt, One Fatally. Also Doing "Tail Spin."

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 13.—Two fliers were killed, one fatally hurt and a fourth slightly hurt in two accidents here today. The first was a Leut. John E. Garbut, Sheridan, Wyo., and Mechanic R. L. Quinn, Pittsburgh, fell 5,000 feet in a "tail spin" and were killed.

Two minutes later, Cadet Instructor Francis X. Bostick, Amity, Ala., and Mechanic Ralph McElwain, Oakville, Ill., also crashed in a tail spin. McElwain was probably fatally injured, but Bostick was only slightly hurt.

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KILLED SPOUSE TO SAVE CHILD

Westbury, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Jacques Lebuadsky, "The Emperor of Sahara," was slain Saturday night by his wife because his visit to "The Lodge" followed a threat made from New York over the telephone that he was coming to carry out a threat against their beautiful 13-year-old daughter, Jacqueline, according to disclosures regarding the shooting made today by Mrs. Lebuadsky to her attorney, Harry W. Moore.

Mrs. Lebuadsky also declared the "Emperor" had threatened to kill her at the Saturday meeting in her home. He would have carried out both threats, she said, but that she proved quicker on the draw than he.

With the possible intention of drawing the fire of the prosecution, Mrs. Lebuadsky forestalled revelation of the fact that she had never been legally married to Lebuadsky by frankly admitting it. Notwithstanding the lack of religious ceremony, however, she considered herself his wife, claiming Lebuadsky had introduced her far and wide on their travels as his wife.

SOVIETS NABBED IN BUENOS AIRES

Organization Well Supplied with Money, Arms and Ammunition.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 13.—Police declared today they had discovered a soviet organization in Buenos Aires, and arrested its president, its minister of war, and minister of police for this city, and two other officials, all of whom were arrested.

The names of the heads of the Bolshevik movement, announced by the police today, are:

Pedro Wald, president of the "Republic of Argentina." Sergio Surles, minister of state. Marcar Ziezin, minister of war. Juan Selistuk, minister of police.

Had Plenty of Money.

Wald is 30 years old. All were plentifully supplied with money, and are said to have admitted to the police that they have large caches of arms and ammunition. The police are searching for these.

Bicycleists, the police asserted, have been arrested as bomb plotters. These men, it was said, carried hand pumps filled with dynamite.

Members of the soviet, it was said, came to South America from Russia in October and November. They were sent by Bolsheviks in Russia to the important South American capitals.

Tramway service here came to a halt when a group of suspected anarchists stopped a guarded car, kidnapping the motorman and conductor. Reports have been received that workers in Central Argentina and a portion of the Buenos Aires tramway workers voted to strike. Their demands have not been announced.

Port strikers here demanded a 30 per cent increase in pay. Lightermen wanted any overtime considered a full day's work. Other union workers, it was assumed, had been asked to join in a resumption of the strike.

LULU IN FIGHTING IN HUN CAPITAL; REDS RETREAT

400 Killed and 1,000 Wounded in Battle in Jerusalem Street.

LIEBKNECHT PRISONER Socialist Leader, Reported Dead, Taken, with Associates in Stronghold.

Berlin, Jan. 13 (Via London and wireless, delayed).—There is much shooting. Government troops have taken police headquarters and other smaller places. The Spartacists are still holding the Tagelblatt and Wolff Bureau offices.

Government troops are patrolling the streets. Martial law has been practically established, though no government proclamation to that effect has been issued.

The Reds still hold two railway stations. Now that the Spartacist counter-revolution is practically ended, the Independent Socialists are looked on with suspicion by the majority Socialists.

Liebknecht Alive.

"Karl Liebknecht, Karl Radek and Police President Eichen have transferred their headquarters from the central police station to the Rostrow brewery, which is located on a little hill."

(This apparently disposes of the rumor circulated Saturday that Liebknecht was killed in street fighting Thursday. This report was received through Copenhagen and in a Berlin dispatch to the London Daily News. A Copenhagen dispatch today said government troops had captured the Rostrow brewery, taking Liebknecht, Radek and Eichen prisoners.)

Government forces compelled Spartacist defenders of the Vorwarts Building to surrender today after fifteen minutes' shell fire. The officer who commanded the artillery told me that thirty dead insurgents were found in the building. Among the 300 prisoners, he said, were some women. There were also some Russians. The rooms and yards were filled with ammunition. Chancellors Ebert, Philipp Scheidemann and Gustav Noske and a large body of troops are assembled in front of the Reichstag building today. The soldiers cheered and started away, accompanied by two batteries of artillery. Half an hour later shooting was heard in several parts of the city. At the hour of calling these encounters could not be ascertained.

Temporary Armistice.

An armistice was effected in the newspaper section the earlier part of the day to enable business men in that section to arrange for the removal of thousands of morbidly curious gathered there, but were dispersed by government troops.

In last night's fighting the Reichstag building was shelled by the Spartacists. A battle shortly before midnight, down one of the side streets, in which eleven persons were killed. During the conflict, a soldier who had been wounded by the Spartacists, an officer, who had been hit by a grenade from the war zone. Later the corner where they had sought shelter was swept by a fusillade of rifle fire and both were killed. Fifty Spartacists were killed in a single attack on a barrier during the night.

The Spartacists have obtained some anti-aircraft guns from one of the arsenals, but the results of their fighting. Women are reported to be bringing concealed food, ammunition and hand grenades to Spartacist defending barricades. Government officials would not comment on this report.

Red Cross Moves.